THE COURTS.

BRITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Continuation of the Champagne Cases.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The United States against 3,109 Cases of Champagne,

Marceaux & Co., Claimants.—The hearing in this case was resumed yesterday.

Regben B. Robinson, on the stand when the court adjourned the previous day, was recalled and his exami-nation resumed. Witness was the Custom House efficer who appraised the wines in question. He deposed that of St. Marceaux, the wines in litigation, lay in the Custom House from June to September, three

wish expressed by the Collector of the port and the Sowish expressed by the Collector of the port and the Schetter of the Treasury, to the effect that the appraisement should be delayed till they had received some definite information upon which to base their appraisements of the value of these wines. Difficulties had arisen in San Francisco between merchants there and the agents of these Champagne wines. Witness was then examined as to the reasons which guided him in appraising some wines valued higher and some lower than others; the red, lac was appraised a franc less than the carte noir and carte lower than others; the red, lac was appraised two francs more than carte noir and carte loanche on the quart bottles; the value of the wine depended principally upon the quality of the crude or brut wine; at the Custom House we fixed the value of the wine at the rate it was valued at in the place of production; was not guided much in appraisements by the valuation of the wine in this country, nor materially by its reputation at the place of manufacture; the appraisement was principally based on the value of the raw wine, and not the price of the wines here; passed champagne wine as low as eighteen francs; the difference as the valuation is greatly owing to the condition of the crude wine, and shigh as seventy-five francs; the difference as the valuation is greatly owing to the condition of the crude wine, and the changes in our appraisements are made according to our opinion of the bottles might not know the difference of the grades of the same quality of wine, but could distinguish a superior from an infense of the same such to markets of France.

By Mr. Evarts (letter shown to witness)—Recollected having the subject matter of this letter brought to his attention at the time the question as to fixing the value of these wines was under consideration.

The letter was offered in evidence.

Mr. Webster objected on the ground that the letter had not been sufficiently identified.

The Court sustained the objection, and examination on the point was not pressed. stor of the Treasury, to the effect that the appraise-

The Court sustained the objection, and examination on the point was not pressed.

The Frice Current of Bouche, Fils & Co. (the wines of the firm are also included in the lingation) was handed to witness.—Saw this paper, or something corresponding to it—a fac simile of it.

The Price Current was then offered in evidence.

Mr. Webster objected, and the objection was over-ruled.

wited.

Witness—They were occupied for about two months on the appraisement of these wines; the wines of the different importers were under consideration at the same time and simultaneous action was taken with regard to them; proportioned the advance according to the relative quality of the wines to the best of our indigement.

signment.

Alexander McLeod examined by Mr. Evarts—Certised the affidavits taken before him on entry of the everal shipments of champagne involved in this suit.

F. L. Nicol recalled for the government—Was familiar with the signature of de St. Marceaux, as used by hem at the Custom House; never saw any of the firm write. (Invoice handed to witness)—Is that the signature of de Marceaux & to to that paper?

Mr. Webster, objected: Overruled, and exception even.

witness—I should say the signature to this is the same as that to all the involces of that firm.

A letter, addressed to E. Leuchtenrath by de St. Marceaux, dated November 7, 1863, was read in evidence, subject to the objection of counsel for the claimants. The letter, which was admitted in evidence, was as follows:— [Exhibit A.]

[Exhibit A.] RHEMS, Nov. 1863.

Mr. E. LEUCHTENRATH, 10 Citie Trevese, Paris.—

SIS—lie have the plea-ure of answering the letter which
you have been kind enough to address to us on the 4th
surrent, and state that we make but wines of the very first
quality, and that we sell but kinds, manely.—The Carte
Bianene at 3f. 75c., the Champague Imperial, at 4f., and
the Royal S. Marcenux at 5f. The 2-2 bottless F 30 more the
souts for packing, all other costs at the charge of the buyer
psyable in six months or each, three per cent discount. If
your orders are considerable and cash we will allow you
beyond the discount of three per cent a commission of ten
per cent added. In the hope that these prices and conditions
will suit you, we enclose our labels and are, air sincerely
yours.

John Marshall called for the government—Resided in

per cent added. In the hope that these prices and conditions will suit you, we enclose our labels and are, sir, sincerely yours,

John Marshall called for the government—Resided in London; was never in the wine trade; was employed by the United States in 1866, and in consequence came to this country and was a witness in the wine cases in Ran Francisco; knew the house of St. Marceaux & Co.; it has an agency in London, Groves & Co.; they have a price for their wines for export free of charge on board at Havre; the house of Rue, Penwick & Rue dealt in wines; they bought in France, through agents in London, placed free on board at Havre; the duty of witness, who was suggaged with Rue, Penwick & Rue, was to make the entries at the Custom House in London; know the wines of St. Marceaux & Co.; there are three grades of champagne, classed first, second and third, on which they do not brand; was familiar with the wines branded by St. Marceaux; the first grade soid at sixty france, second fifty-two, and third thirty-five france acae, quarts, delivered free on board at Havre; had been to see a win- manufacturer at Rheims, in the year 1866, with respect to a large quantity of champagne he represented he was desirous to purchase; was told by the manufacturer that he could only deal with him through his agent in London; one firm in France offered him champagne wine at forty-seven shillings English, free on board at Havre, and at forty-eight shillings in London; if Price Current of St. Marceaux firm produced; received this from the agent of de St. Marceaux in London; it is only intended for the trade; the price list is in shillings; a shilling a case is taken off on wines in bond as freight to London; all the loretry houses. shillings; a shilling a case is taken off on wines in bond as freight to London; all the foreign houses have agencies in London, and have their Price Current, and in as freight to London; all the foreign houses have agen-ies in London, and have their Price Current, and in every respect conduct the business of disposing of and expering their wines in the same mode as St. Marceaux; the Price Current here I obtained from the branch house of Jules Mumm & Co., in London, (The Price Current of Bleidsick & Co., obtained by the witness in London, and another of the firm of Moeta & Chandons were offered in evidence.) Went to the manufactory of H. Fiper & Co. and inquired there at what prices they would sell wines free of duty on board at Havre, but was referred to the agent in London, Mr. Piper declining to give him any information in the matter; inquired from the agent of Jules Mumm & Co., and accertained that their wines soil at forty-earen shiftings, free on board, at Havre, and forty-earen shiftings at London; they declined to sell wines at a lower figure; was informed by the firm of Moeta & Chandon, at Eperney, of their prices, and was told that the wine would cost five shillings more to get it in London from Eperney, had visited the champagne district in France, and witnessed the process of manufacture, visited the celians of several houses; a "cueic" is the collection of several vintages; has seen the carie blanche and carte noir of St. Marceaux here and in London, and the quality to the same.

The closed the direct examination of the witness.

The closed the direct examination of the witness.

Mr. Webster then asked for an adjournment for the day. The cross-examination of the witness on the stand, he mid, would take up considerable time, and as it was now late he thought no loss of time would be incurred by adjourning at this stage.

There was no objection on the part of counsel for the government.

The proceedings in this case attract much interest, and the court is daily crowded with members of the bar, with the parties in litigation and their friends, and with siarge array of winesses. Counsel for the government, Mr. R. G. Courtney, United States District Attorney, and Messara Evarts and Lowry; for the claimants, Messra. Webster & Craig.

UNITED STATES CHECUIT COURT.

The Prussian Extradition Case-Important Decision-The Action of Commissioner White Sustained.

Before Judge Shipman, In the Extradition of Philip Heinrich. - It being known that Judge Shipman would yesterday deliver his opinion in the extradition proceedings had before United States Commissioner Kenneth G. White, brought before him by write of hobers corpus and certifordri, considerable interest was manifested in a case which has occupied so much of the time of the counsel engaged and of the courts.

The Pruesian government was represented by Mr. W. Zach, Acting Consul General, and by Mr. Henry D. Lapsough, its connect in this country. The prisoner, with Lie counsel, Mr. Charles Weble, was also present. The opinion of Judge Shipman was very lengthy, going into all the points raised by counsel. The follow-

going into all the points raised by counsel. The followang is an abstract therefrom:—

On the 4th day of December, 1868, the President of the
United Staics, upon the application of the Baron Von
Gerott, accredited to this government as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Prussia, issued
has mandate to the proper migistrate of the United
States, requesting them to arrest Philip Heinrich, an alleged fugitive from Prussia, charged with the orme of
forgery, that the evidence of his criminality might be
heard and considered, and if deemed sufficient to sustain
the charge, that the same might be certified, together
with a copy of all the proceedings, to the Secretary of
State, in order that a warrant might issue for the
surrender of the fugitive under the stipulations
of the convenion between the United States
and Prussia and other States of the Germanic
Shifederation, entered into Jone 16, 1862. The
proceedings in the case and the points of law
were recited, and the Court ruled as follows—I am satisfied that the tommissioner came to a correct conclusion, and shall therefore dismiss the writ and remand
the prisoner to the custedy of the Marchal, to be held
by him under the Commissioner's warrant to await the
final action of the executive authorities as Washington.

Before finally dismissing this case I will endeavor to
make some suggestions which may tend to prevent some
of that uncertainty, confusion and profitsity which have
so often characterized these proceedings under our exteration treaties.

Perfect of the Germanic of the seement of the proceedings under our exteration treaties.

of that uncertainty, could have proceedings under our extradition treaties.

Prest—It would seem indispensable that a demand for the surrender of the fugitive should be first made upon the executive authorities of the government, and a mandate of the President obtained, before the Judiciary is easiled upon to act. (See Mr. Justice Nelson's opinion, 3d Blatchford's Reports, p. 9.) As all events this would be the better practice, and one in keeping with the dignity to be observed between mations in such delicate and important transactions.

Recond.—Where the warrant of arrest is returnable before a commissioner for hearing, it should be one who have payed to the process of the county of the process of the county of the cou

der which he holds his office as a commissioner for that purpose. In re Kaine, 14 How. Rep., 144 and 145.)

Third—Each piece of documentary evidence offered by the agents of the foreign government in support of of the charge of criminality, should be accompanied by a certificate of the principal diplomatic or consular officer of the United States resident in the foreign country from which the fugitive shall have escaped, stating clearly that is properly and legally authenticated, so as to entitle it to be received in evidence in support of the same criminal charge by the tribunals of such foreign country.

counsel. Fifth—The parties seeking the extradition of the fugive should be required by the Commissioner to furnish accurate translation of every document offered in vidence which is in a foreign language, accompanied by a silidavit of the translator, made before him or some ther United States commissioner or judge, that the ame is correct.

other United States commissioner or judge, that the same is correct.

Sizia—That the complaint upon which a warrant of arrest is asked should set forth clearly but briefly the substance of the offence charged, so that the court can see that one or more of the particular crimes enumerated in the treaty is alieged to have been committed. This complaint need not be drawn with the formal precision and nicety of an indictment for final trial, put should set forth the substantial and material features of the offence.

should set forth the substantial and material features of the offence.

Seventh—It should be understood that in the exercise of this power of revising, on habeas corpus, the judgment of the Commissioner, this court will not reverse his action upon trifling grounds, nor for mere errors in form. When designated by the court he is fully empowered to hear and decide the question of criminality, and where he has legal evidence before him this court will not reverse he judgment, except for substantial error in haw, or for such manifest error in fact as would warrant a court in granting a new trial for a verdict against evidence.

dence.

I have had a full consultation with my brothren, Justice Nelson and Judge Blatchford, in reference to this case, and I am anthorized to state that they concur with me in the views expressed in this opinion. Let an order be entered discussing the writ of habeas corpus in this case and remanding the prisoner to the custody of the Marshal, on the Commissioner's warrant.

BANKRUPT COURT.

Important Order-The Power of the Court to Stay Proceedings on a Judgment Obtained in the State Courts against a Debtor who has Filed his Petition.

Before Judge Blatchford, In the Matter of the Bankruptey of Alfred Beardsley. The petitioner in this case having, on the 12th day of June last, filed his petition in bankruptcy in the office of benefit of the act, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that Henry G. Law obtained a judgment in the this court that Henry G. Law obtained a judgment in the Supreme Court of the State of New York against the said Alfred Beardsley on the 5th day of April, 1865, for the sum of \$1,754 70, for damages and costs, and that an execution upon the said judgment against the property of the said Alfred Beardsley has been returned by the Sherifi wholly unsatisfied, and that the said judgment is a debt preferable under the bankruptcy of the said Alfred Beardsley by virtue of the said act, and that proceedings are now pending in the said Supreme Court, by means of an order, for the examination of the said Alfred Beardsley, and on hearing of Edwin James for counsel, it is hereby ordered that all proceedings under the said order, and all further proceedings on the part of the plaintiff upon the said judgment, be hereby stayed, to await the determination of this Court on the question of the discharge of the said Alfred Beardsley under the said act.

SAMUEL BLATCHFORD.

Important Decision Regarding Liens on Ves-sels-Where is a Debt Contracted? Before Judges Leonard, Clerke and Welles.

Michael Mullin, Appellant, vs. Edward Hincken, e. al., Respondents.—The plaintiff sued to recover \$871 due him for services as stevedore in loading the ship Julia in 1862 providing for the collection of claims against ships and vessels. The defendants gave a bond upon the discharge of the vessel, and this action was brought upon that bond. The defendants contend that although the agreement for the work was made in New York, the agreement for the work was made in New York, the labor was partially performed at a New Jersey dock, and that there is therefore no lien upon the vessel. The issue was tried before a referee, who reported that the plaintiff was entitled to the amount claimed, but that he had no lien upon the ship; because the debt was not contracted in this State. The appellant contends that the written contract, under which the work was performed, was dated and executed in this State, and was not, by its terms, to be carried into effect outside the limits of the State, and the vessel was at that time within the State. A debt is contracted when and where the agreement is made, and where the subject of the contract is situated at the time of making the contract, all of which places were in the present instance in the State of New York. It is not necessary that the loading be actually performed in this State. There would be no lien if the defendant's theory were correct, were the work performed anywhere on the Hudson river west of the line between New York and New Jersey, as fixed in 1834; and if a ship lay west of that line, and were unloaded from lighters, there would be no lien. The phraseology of section 2 of the statute shows it to have been the intention of the Legislature that the services might be rendered anywhere in the port of New York, when it rendered anywhere in the port of New York, when it speaks of the vessel's leaving the port at which the debt was contracted, and the port of New York refers to the whole harbor. The State of New York has jurisdiction over all the surface of the waters for certain purposes, and the judgment, being in furtherance of justice, whould be affirmed.

whole harbor. The State of New York has jurisdiction over all the surface of the waters for certain purposes, and the judgment, being in furtherance of justice, should be aight he did not not received the pudgment. The respondent holds that the statute gives a lien for a "debt" contracted "within this State," among other things "on account of loading or unloading." The agreement to load this vessel was made in New York. The work was performed in Hoboken. There was no debt until the work was performed or goods furnished. The work claimed for in this action was performed in the State of New Jersey. The vessel was fastened to the dock at Hoboken, in the State of New Jersey, and was lying in the waters of that State, and no lien could attach by reason of the statue of this State. The agreement or convention between the States of New York and New Jersey, entered into in 1833, and confirmed in 1834, makes the centre of the Hudson river the boundary between the two States. That convention also provided that New Jersey should have the exclusive right of property to land under water lying west of the middle of the river, and exclusive jurisdiction over the wharves, docks and improvements made or to be made on the shore of that State, and over all vessels aground on said shore, or fastened to any such wharf or dock, except as respects quaranting, health and emigrant laws. The act of 1862, providing for the collection of demands against ships and vessels, its unconstitutional and vord.

Case argued. Decision reserved.

For the appellant, W. W. Gooderich; for the respondent, R. W. Andrews.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-PART L Another Action for Damages Against the Third Avenue Railroad Company. Before Judge Peckham. Hermann Farck, an Infant, by His Guardian, vs. the

Third Avenue Ratiroad Company.—The plantiff sues for \$10,000 damages for personal injuries resulting from the alleged negligence of the defendant. In August, 1865, Hermann Verick, a little boy about eight years of age, wenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets. It appears, from the evidence for the plaintiff, that the child, with a little girl somewhat older, attempted to cross the avenue when the car in question was approachcross the avenue when the car in question was approaching on the up trip. The little girl, being in the advance, succeeded in crossing the track safely, but the little boy, Hermann, was run over and had his right ankle crushed. A passenger, who was on the front platform of the car, testified that the car, which was crowded, was being driven at an unusually rapid rate at the time (a mile in about four muntes), and that the driver, who was then about seventy-five feet from the children, shouted to them; that the girl crossed at a run, and the boy, seeming frightened by the shouts of the driver, endeavored to stop before crossing the track; but the streets, having been previously sprinkled, were wet; that the boy's feet slipped and he feil on the track, the wheels passing over his leg. This witness was of the opinion that if the driver had not hallooed to the boy he would have crossed safely.

Dr. Shulz testified that the ankle bone was crushed into fragments and the soft parts of the leg torn and mutiliated within a few inches of the knee. Amputation, after consultation with two other surgeons, was decided upon as the only means of saving the child's life, and was accordingly performed. The Doctor defined three injuries as being inflicted, any one of which would have been justifiable reason for the operation.

The driver of the car testified that at the time he saw and called to the boy he was about a car length from him, and that it was impossible to stop the car in time to avert the accident; that the car was not being driven faster than five miles an hour. The conductor and another witness corroborated the latter statement. The jury had failed to agree, after being out two hours, and were directed to return a sealed verdict this morning. For the plaintif, Henry A. Cram; for the defendant, C. M. Potter. ing on the up trip. The little girl, being in the advance,

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART 2.

Inferesting Action in Relation to Patent

Before Judge Jones.

West. Elmer vs. Robert W. Milbank.—The plaintiff meafor the recovery of \$46,000, which he alleges is a debt, contracted under the following circumstances:—On the bih day of March, 1864, the defendant purchased from Mr. Elmer one undivided three-eighthe part of four letters patent of United States of America, for the sum of \$60,000, to be paid in a resser-able time. The property to transferred comprised the following rights:—Letters matent for the United States of America for impreve-

august 4 1803, No. 38,287; letters patent for improvements in producing illuminating gas, issued same date, No. 39,386; letters patent for improvements in finanulacturing illuminating gas, 15th September, 1863, No. 39,395, and letters for similar subsequent improvements, issued February 2, 1864, No. 41,431. One inousand dollars was paid, according to the plaintiff's version of the transaction, and the romaining \$49,000 is sued for in the present action. The defendant admits the purchase of the letters patent and the payment of \$1,000, but claims that by moneys

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The first defendant placed at the bar was Charles B.

after the English fashion) for the after consideration of the upper courts. Mr. Hall then quoted from the decision of the Court, which the Recorder cited in sentencing Manual:—

Manual—You were convicted in this court of murder and duly sentenced to be hung. Your counsel served out a wit of error, and the Supreme Court of this district, after argument upon the part of the people and of counsel in your behalf, have unanimously pronounced that the facts proven upon your trial did not constitute the crime of murder, and only indicated mansiaughter in the third degree. The opinion of the Supreme Court was given and delivered by Mr. Justice Ingraham, who said "I cannot resist the conclusion, from an attentive examination of the evidence, that under any view to be taken of the case the homicide was only one of killing in the heat of passion, without a design to effect death by a dangerous weapon, and if so, was only mansiaughter in the third degree." The opinion of this able and distinguished jurist was concurred in by both his associates, and unquestionably and properly has controlled the attorney for the people in accepting your plea of guilty of mansiaughter in the third degree. The facts proven upon the trial of your case are substantially stated in the opinion referred to, and prominent among which are, that the homicide occurred upon a sudden afray, without any evidence establishing that you had any previous acquantance with the man whom you killed. Except under extraordinary circumstances, and with due consideration to the perplexing technical divisions by our statute book of homicide into six degrees, it would appear to be exceedingly difficult to uphold a conviction for murder growing out of a sudden affray between strangers. Under the judicial constructions of the crime of murder in this State (and which are authoritative and bunding upon this court, it must be evidenced by proof of grudge, Jing in wait, threats, express malice, and the like. Your plea has been invited by the Supreme Court, and properly bee

pies profered in your behalf by your counsel, show thatwhile you and the deceased were playing cards in a barroom a verbal altercation arose between you. The deceased placed himself in a menacing attitude and
sought to assault you, but present violence was
arrested by persons immediately at hand. Subsequently and shortly after that verbal altercation
was renewed, one witness asserting that the deceased
assumed a menacing attitude when you shot hun. It
has not happened within the period of my administration that so excellent a character has been shown of an
offender as has been furnished me in your case, all the
testimonials tending to show that your character, previous
to the offence of which you now stand convicted, was
that of a good, honest, hard-working man. As I view
the facts, had you have been tried, I should have adjudged them (especially in view of the legal remarks
just uttered in the Manuel cases manilaughter in the
third degree. To this you have pleaded. I feel impelied
to pronounce the full sentence as a penalty and as an
example. The impulsive use of weapons must be raidly
condemned by the courts, and punished to the extent
permitted by the statute. You are sentenced to the
State prison for four years at hard labor.

James McCaffrey, who was indicted, charged with
murder in the first degree, was next arraigned. By advice of his counsel, Mr. Kinting (who read afluavits
showing the good character of the defendant), a plea of
manishaughter in the third degree was offered and accepted. The accused was charged with shouling his
wife, on the 14th of May, at 250 Tenth avonue. His
Honor, in sentencing McCaffrey, said:—
McCaffrey—You are charged with the homicide of
your wife. Unfortunately both you and ahe were quarrelsome and confirmed drunkards. Quarrels frequently
arose between you. In one of these you admit by your
plea that you took her life. It is somewhat doubtful,
rrom the evidence, that you were conscious of the fact.
No witness was present, and as the facts circumstantially s

Adolph Eismer was charged with forgery in the third degree, in having, as was alleged, presented on the 3d inst. a forged order for two dozen Balmoral shoes to the firm of Bigelow & Trask, purporting to have been signed by H. Cubberly. He pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Alleged Homletde.

Maurice Lanergan was placed on trial, charged with murder in the first degree, the indictment alleging that on the night of the 28th of March he caused the death of his wife at 135½ Washington street. District Attorney Hail and Assistant District Attorney Bedford conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. Spencer and Kintzing appeared for the accused. There was no delay in empanpeared for the accused. There was no delay in empannelling the jury. After Mr. Hall opened the case a number of witnesses were examined for the people. From the testimony it was shown that on the night of the 26th of March an officer was called into the apartments occupied by the accused and his wife, when he saw her lying on a bed, apparently badly beaten on the head and arms. A woman informed the officer that she was the prisoner's wife, and on being saxed if he beat her he replied that he had not beaten her that night, but did so last week. Marks of blood were found to be on the wall, as if they had been made with an axe which the officer found stained with blood lying alongside the mantelpiece, also a broomstick handle broken in pieces.

Dr. Shine, who was at the post mortem, on the mornature stear the occurrence, testined that he saw her about

prisoner hit her twice with a broom handle; how a been drinking.

John Mulivan, a little boy, who lived at 125 ¼ Washington street, swore that he knew Mrs. Lanergan; she invei down stairs; I have seen Lanergan; I mw her on the foor the day before she died; prisoner was then in the room; this was about half-pass five e'clock; mw him raise up something and his her; she was in her chemise and on the floor; I saw him his her in the back; I told my grandmother, Margaret Sullivan.

Cross-examined—The prisoner shut the door.

Re-direct—Tully came out of the door the same afternoon that prisoner truck his wife.

fendani, heard three knocks in Lanergan's room as if it were with an axe; saw prisoner leave his spartmetts carly in the evening, and when in bod he beard the witness Tully clapping his hands, and os going into the room saw that the woman was dead; he never saw the prisoner do an "ugit-surn" to his wife.

Ara, Hickey was recalled by the defence. She stated that the prisoner went to ner house, a block away from his, woke her and her husband up, and said that her sister was dead. She replied, "if she was dead he (the prisoner killed her," and then he immediately left.

Michael Tully (who boarded in the house with the prisoner is stiffed that on the morning of the 28th of March he saw the prisoner and his wife in bed; that later in the day he drank with the prisoner and Mr. Hickey, and subsequently went to Piagherty's and played dominoes till ten o'clock, when he (fully) preceded the prisoner on the way to their rooms, and upon arriving there he struck a light, entered Mrs. Lanergan's apartments and perceived that she was dead; the door was locked and i entered with my own key. The witness testified that a few days before this time the prisoner struck her on the hip with a broomstick to keep her in bed, she being under the influence of liquor; that from the 16th to the 26th of March she had been partially drunk; that the relations of the deceased and the prisoner were of the most pleasant character; that on the night before the occurrence they were both drunk, and that a few days before her death she fell down stairs and was picked up by a woman. This witness contradicted the little boy's testimony in every particular.

The case will be resumed this (Friday) morning.

case will be resumed this (Friday) morning.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN BISTRICT.

CITY COURT.

sucs to recover damages in the sum of \$5,000, for a brench of promise of marriage on the part of the defendant. Dawson is a man about thirty-five years of age apparently, a machinist by trade, and a deacon in the DeKaib avenue Methodist Episcopal church, of which the plaintiff is also a member, or at least she attended there. It appears that on the 19th of May, 1869, Miss Hendrickson was introduced to Dawson by one Mrs. De Vine, and subsequent to that he frequently visited her at her mother's residence. On the first of June following he proposed to her, and being accepted, promised to marry her, a day in July being fixed for the ceremony to take piece. The defendant however, broke the con-

he proposed to her, and being accepted, promised to marry her, a day in July being fixed for the ceremony to take place. The defendant, however, broke the engagement and married another young woman, with whom he is living at the present time. Miss Hendrickson, on being called to the stand, testified to the facts related above, and added that her engagement with the defendant had been known by many outside of her home Dawson, after having promised to marry plaintiff, required her to live with her mother, whom he paid for the daughter's board.

The defence admits that a promise of marriage was made, and that the engagement was also broken. Defendant alleges that he broke the engagement in consequence of improper conduct on the part of plaintiff. Sent her notification in writing that he had broken the engagement on this account. Miss Hendrickson, however, denied under oath that she had ever allowed Dawson to take improper liberties with her. The case is

ALBANY, June 13, 1867.

The day calendar of the Court of Appeals for June 14 is as follows:-Nos. 20, 22, 23, 24, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 1294, 130 and 131.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE. THEFT OF GOLD AND SAVER.-William Hagadorn, German lad, fifteen years of age, was yesterday arrested by officer Geary, of the Third precinct, on the charge of

son to take improper liberties with her.

Three Alleged Murderers Sent to the State Prison-Trial for the Alleged Killing of Mrs.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPERME COURT—General Term.—Enumerated Motions—Nos. 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 11, 13, 70.

CRECUIT—Part 1.—Short Causes.—Nos. 2555, 3977, 3619, 2115, 3279, 3609, 1423, 2945, 3881, 3933, 1867, 3937, 3957, 2795, 3863, 3357, 3359, 2711, 1553, 3891, 3973, 3823, 3515, 3259, 1047, 3111, 2575, 3445, 3701, 3893, 3091, 3865, 4031, 2741, 3374, 3110, 2254, 3258, 3262, 3448, 3756, 3362, 3392, 2714, 3374, 3110, 2254, 3258, 3262, 3448, 3756, 3362, 3392, 3394, 3720, 1294, 1756, 1726, 1776, 2496, 2396, 3369, 3392, 3344, 3450, 3598, 3692, 3696, 3739, 3894, 3944, 3952, 3656, 4002, 4014, 4018, 3818, 3400.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 133, 134, 184, 154, 157, 201, 214, 181, 288, 216, 218 to 233.

CHAMBERS —Nos. 121, 125, 139, 149, 151, 157, 164, 204, 205, 226, 227, 287, 281, 282, 291, 301.

SUPERME COURT.—Part I.—Nos. 3111, 3095, 2929, 3217, 2509, 1975, 825, 2399, 3089, 3131, 2727, 1755, 3223, 3239, 3243.

COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Adjourned without day. Part II.—One hour causes.—Nos. 1486, 1401, 1402, 985, 1603, 1359, 1216, 1351, 1427, 887, 891, 1270, 1292, 1303, 1340, 1376, 1434, 1440, 1464, 1469, 1478, 1526, 1568, 1564, 1477.

COMMON PLEAS—Chambers.—Nos. 121, 125, 139, 149, 151, 157, 164, 204, 205, 226, 227, 257, 281, 282, 291, 301, 501, 157, 164, 204, 225, 228, 227, 257, 281, 282, 291, 301, 501, 151, 151, 164, 204, 225, 228, 227, 257, 281, 282, 291, 301, 501, 162, 103, 104, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 118, 120, 121, 122, 124, 125, 8, 48, 48. At the opening of the court yesterday morning, three men, who were indicted, charged with murder in the

anual. Mr. Goldey, his counsel, spoke a few words in his behalf upon making a plea of manslaughter in the third degree.

I was notified in this case and in the others that please would be put in this morning, I caused one of the officers to take to your Honor's office all the papers in this and the other cases, with an opinion of the Court of Appeals should state the reasons why it is that a man who has been once convicted of murder in the first degree, and has been sentenced to capital punishment, should be allowed to plead guitty-to manelaughter in the third de-gree. The case was removed under the statute of 1855, gree. The case was removed under the statute of 1835, which compels every conviction for a capital offence in this county (different from all other counties in the State) to be taken to the court for review—first the Supreme and second the Court of Appeals—the statute reserving all the questions of law and of fact (somewhat after the English fashion) for the after consideration of the upper courts. Mr. Hall then quoted from the decision of the Court, which the Recorder cited in senencing Manual:—You was a second of the court.

The First Petition in Bankraptey. first petition of a debtor for the benefits Bankrupt act in the Eastern District was filed yesterday morning with Mr. Samuel T. Jones, clerk of the District Court. The petitioner was Alexander A. Cabre residing at No. 244 Ewen street, E. D., who sets forth residing at No. 244 Ewen street, E. D., who sets forth his total indebtedness at about \$18,624, and his assets \$10,178, being a claim against the Mexican government and the receivers of the Columbian Insurance Company for the loss and confiscation of the schooner Wilson Crawford and its cargo in the year 1865. This claim was assigned a year since to Messra. Baxter & Merrill, of New York, who had been employed by the petitioner as attorney and counsel. The petition will be referred to George H. Fisher, one of the registers. UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT. Before Commissioner Newton. ormerly deputy collector in the First district, charged with having embezzied nearly \$10,000 from the govern ment, took place yesterday norming. The paying teller and bookkeeper of the Merchants' Exchange Bank were examined with reference to the defendaut's accounts, but nothing of any special importance was elicited. On Tuesday next the hearing will be resumed. COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER. After the opening of the court systemay morning his Honor, Judge Barnard, assigned Mesers. Thomas E. Peareall and Bernard Hughes as counsel to defend the prisoner Skidmore, indicated for the murder of William Bishop Carr. The trail will be commenced on Monday

Breach of Promise of Marriage—The Defendant a Deacon of the Methodist Church.

Before Judge Thompson and a Jury.

Eliza Hendrickson us John Dawson.—The plaintiff in this action, who is a modest looking, but not handsome young woman about nineteen or twenty years of age, sues to recover damages in the sum of \$5,000, for a heady of the defendance of the description of the d

only remains with me, upon the motion of the attorney for the people, to pass sentence. There is no fact presented that the debt was not ant contends the debt was not ant contends to the work executed in a terms, to the work executed in a terms, to imits of the line in the State.

James Tlezney, who was indicted charged with murder in the first degree, was next arraigned, and pleaded guilty to manuaughter in the third degree. Mr. John Sakewick, counsel for the prisoner, made an eloquent spayment is to tract is struct is struct is formed by the court, stating a number of extenuating circumstances in mitigation of punishment.

The Recorder, in passing sentence, said:

The Recorder in the first degree, was next arraigned, and pleaded guilty to manuaughter in the third degree.

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The Recorder in mitigation of punishment.

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The Recorder in pas

by officer Geary, of the Third precinct, on the charge of having stolen \$70 in gold and silver coin from George Orfmann of the ship Republic, lying at pier 8 North river. The parties were shipmates during the passage from a foreign port, and before reaching port the money was stolen. The accused pleaded guilty, and Justice Dowling committed him for trial in default of balt.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—Inddore Hildebrand, 96 Eightn avenue, made a complaint yesterday before Justice Dodge against Charles Gotter, whom he charged with having stolen a quantity of clothing valued at \$100. During the absence of complainant from his room, it is stated that the property in question was stolen, and from information received through a third party he caused the arrest of Gotter. The accused pleaded not guity, but was committed in default of \$1,500 ball.

ACCINECTALLY CUT—ARREST.—John Tase, a young German, employed as clerk in a grocery store, corner of Park and Mulberry streets, was yesterday brought before Justice Dowling, on a charge of having cut Ann Fitzsimmons, residing at No. 12 Baxter street. It appears that on Wednesday last Ann entered the store where John is employed and, while he had a large butcher knife in his hand, with which to cut some meat for another customer, she stepped back against the point of the weapon, thus receiving a severe gash, an inch and a half deep, in her right hip. Tase, who was arrested by officer Meille, of the Sixth precinct, was committed to await the result of the woman's injuries. The occurrence is said to have been purely accidental.

A Broombeary Curanacter.—Peter Houghton was brought before Justice Dodge yesterday, by an officer of the Twenty-ninth precinct, on a charge of disorderty conduct, while in a state of gross intoxication, at the great Charity Fair. The officer complained that the prisoner was most insulting to a number of visitors, and, when spokes to by one of the clergymes, be abused him also. The fellow made a flerce resistance on being arrested. The Justice, after g A COSTLY NAY.—On the night of the 12th James Brown was in Eim Park, and feeling somewhat tired lay down upon a bench and fell asteep. While he lay there a man came up, and an officer, who was standing close by at the time, alleges that he saw the man searching the pockets of James. The officer, then awoke James and informed him of the transaction, who, on searching his pockets, stated that his watch, who, on searching his pockets, stated that his watch, who, was worth \$50, had been stolen. He therefore caused the man's arrest, who, on being brought before Justice Connolly, gave his name as Edward Kellogg. He denied having stolen the watch, but was beid in \$500 bait.

LARCENT OF A \$1,000 CHICK.—A formal complaint was yesterday made before Justice Dodgs, by Jacob

LARCENT OF A \$1,000 CHRCE.—A formal complaint was yesterday made before Justice Dodgs, by Jacob Aronbeimer, No. 355 East Nineteenth street, against Andrew Thomas Scanlan and John Devine, a notice of which appeared in yesterday's Hanazo. The affidavit of complainant sets forth that the boy Scanlan was sent with a \$1,000 check to the bank, to have cartified, instead of which be draw the money and induced the boy Devine to accompany him on a pleasure trip. They had just bought tickets for Albany, and were about to proceed on their journey when arrested. The money, with the exception of \$60, was recovered. Scanlan to afteen years of age, and Devine is only thirteen. They were both held in \$2,000 and 50 amenas the charge.

THE RECENT ROBBERY OF FURS IN BROADWAY.

Yesterday morning the young men, John T. Reaver and William Websier, arrested on the charge of stealing \$12,000 werth of undressed otter skins from the store of John M. Oppenheim & Co., No. 41 Broadway, were ar-raigned before Justice Dowling. Mr. James W. Brodie, of No. 58 Maiden lane, who purchased the furs, was also

Oppenheim & Co., made an affidavit in which he charged Reaver and Webster with stealing the five cases of otter

Reaver and Webster with stealing the five cases of otter skins in question; he also says that James W. Brodie came to his store and stated that he had read the advertisement in the newspapers about the loss of the furs; that, as he (Brodie) believed, he had the goods in his store at No. 58 Maiden lane, and that he had bought them for \$3,300 from a man who gave his name as Reaver. The prisoners, Reaver and Webster, were then confronted with two witnesses whom they had employed, first to take the stolen furs from the owner's store to a place in Jane street, and thence to the storehouse of Mr. Brodie. Below will be found the principal facts sworn to by Robert J. Rogers and James Shay, who had been employed to cart away the stolen property.

TRETIMONY OF JAMES SHAY.

James Shay, of 738 Greenwich street, deposed that at also is ix o'clock on Monday evening, as he was driving his horse and cart through Greenwich street, he was met by John Reaver, who desired him to go to a store in Tribity place and do some carting for him; the witness followed Reaver to a store in Trinity place, which ran through to Broadway; that upon arriving at the store Reaver and two or three other men placed four casks on his cart, which casks contained furs, whereupon Reaver and another man went on a cart shead of Shay, and the other young man got on the cart with witness and rode with him up to Jane street, and upon coming in front of a blacksmith shop the carts were unloaded and left there; that Reaver then informed the witness that he would come down town the next morning adopay him the three dollars which had been agreed upon; Reaver came the next morning according to agreement and gave him ten dollars.

Robert J. Reaver deposed that on the 8th inst. John

the three dollars which had been agreed upon; Reaver came the next morning according to agreement and gave him ten dollars.

12871MONT OF ROURRY J. ROURRS.

Robert J. Beaver deposed that on the 8th inst. John Reaver met him and said he expected some cases on by a boat late Monday evaning, and desired the witness to store them until the next day; that about the hour of soven e-clock P. M. on the ovening of the 10th James Shay came up in front of the blacksmith shop in front of his (Rogers) stables, and left four casks; Reaver and another man besides Shay and the witness were present; Reaver said these wore the casks he had mentioned on the Saturday evening previous, and wished the witness to take them to Maiden iane the next morning, and that he would meet him (Rogers) on his way at the corner of Bleecker street and the Bowery, and if not there he would meet him in Malden lane, between Gold and William streets; the next morning the witness took the casks to Malden lane at the place of rendezvous and remained there from sine till eleven o'clock, when he met Reaver and delivered the casks by his order at store No. 85 Maiden lane, and rolled them into the store, where he left them; Reaver did not then pay witness for his services, but subsequently \$25 was left for him at a coffee stand in Coentics slip by Reaver.

Testimony was also introduced to shows that the casks in which the furs had been stolen were found broken up in the loft of Mr. Brodie's storehouse, and scattered indiscriminately about the place. On the testimony presented the magistrate announced his determination to hold Mr. Brodie on the charge of receiving the furs with the guilty knowledge that they had been stolen.

Mr. Brodie was taken by surprise at this decision, and protested his innocence, saying he was the first man to give information as to where the stolen turs could be found.

give information as to where the stolen furs could be found.

Justice Dowling did not regard the conduct of Mr. Brodie in reference to the skins after they came into his possession as that of an honest man.

All three of the prisoners were then committed to the Tombe for examination. Reaver is eighteen years of age, born in New York, lives at 17 Jones street, and is a carman. Webster is a Virginian, only seventeen years old, lives at 183 Crosby street, and is a clerk. Mr. Brodie was born in Scotland, sixty-six years old, lives in Sands street, Brooklyn, and is a dealer in skins. He, like the other prisoners, pleads not guilty.

Mr. Howe, counsel for Reaver and Webster, says that upon a hearing of the case he will be able to relieve his crients of a load of guilt which now seems to overwheim them, and show that they were prompted to commit the theft by older heads than theirs. Eg.Judge Capron, who appears for Mr. Brodie, seems to have faith in his innocence.

In the various accounts of this robbery the place where the furs were disposed of was inadvertently given as No. 53 Maiden lane. It should have been No. 58.

The prisoner William Webster is not William Webster, the caulker, No. 9 Crosby street.

The prisoner William Webster is not William Webster, the calker, No. 9 Crosby street.

CRIME IN BROOKLYN.

tenement house No. 129 Plymouth street, and the proba-ble assassination and robbery of a citizen, the circum-stances of which were reported at length in yesterday's Herald, were the subjects of considerable comment in Brooklyn yesterday. The statement in regard to James Donaldson's brutality to his wife were fully corroborated yesterday by other occurants of Brooklyn yesterday. The statement in regard to James Donaldson's brutality to his wile were fully corroborated yesterday by other occupants of the house in which he resided, and they say that during the past two weeks scarcely a day has passed that he has not beaten the unfortunate woman. The accused and his wife moved in the house in April last, and the neighbors say that they lived very unhappity, probably from the fact that Mrs. Donaldson was frequently in the habit of getting intoxicated. While under the influence of liquor it is said she acted in a very inhuman manner towards her two children. This, no doubt, had the effect of exasperating Donaldson, who says that on such occasions he could not help beating her. Money that he gave her, he says, to procure clothing for the children or articles about the house, she squandered in liquor, and he finally become so discouraged that he was indifferent as to whether he procure clothing for the children or articles about the house, she squandered in liquor, and he finally became so discouraged that he was indifferent as to whether he worked or walked the streets. He was employed in the Navy Yard until about a month since, when he was discharged. Men who worked with him in the yard speak of him as being a quiet, sober, industrious man. He still says that he only strick his wife a few blows with his fist, and did not injure her sufficiently to cause death. He also said he was much surprised when informed that she was dead, and, teeling satisfied in his own mind that he did not kill her, he was, therefore, indifferent about the matter. She had been severely injured by a fall about three days previous to her death, and he thought that injury migut have been the cause of her demise. Her body was removed to the dead house in Willoughby street, near Raymond, and Dr. Willetts, assisted by Dr. sheppand, the house surgeon at the Prooklyn City Hospitat, made the post-mortem examination on the body. The face of the un ortunate woman was fearfully out and bruised, and presented a sickening appearance; but it was found that her skull was not fractured. The statements of some of the women in the house that he knecked her down with a chair therefore seems improbable. There were some bruises on the right side of the head, bearing the appearance of having been received some days previous to her death. On opening the skull a large effusion of blood was found on the brain caused, no doubt, from the blows she had received from her husband. There were also a number of servinduced by riolence.

Yesterday Coroner Lynch was busy in securing witnesses about the body, but no internal injuries we re discovered. There is no doubt that her death was superinduced by violence.

Yesterday Coroner Lynch was busy in securing witnesses and making arrangements to hold the inquest over the body te-day. The pracipal witnesses in the case will be Miss Kate O'Neil and Mrs. Whalen, who entered Doualdson's apartments s

The East River Mystery.

The manner in which Mr. James Porter, bookkeeper and collector for Hufington & Co., lumber dealers, came to his death, is still enveloped in mystery, though the police are making every effort to obtain some clue which will lead to the discovery of the murderers; for that it was an atrocious murder there is now no doubt. A more thorough examination of the pustol shot wound in the head of the deceased has been made, and from its appearance and the course which the ball took it was obvious he did not take his own life. The physicians say that Mr. Porter must either have been lying upon his back when he received the wound or the person who shot him must have been standing upon an elevated position. The person who shot him must have been some marks of powder on his face. The ball, which was taken from the throat of the deceased, was almost completely flattened from its contact with the skull.

Coroner Lynch empanelled a jury yesterday, and made arrancements to hold an inquest over the hody on Friday.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held their regular weekly meeting on Wednesday at Firemen's Hail, in Mercer street. No business of any public interest was transacted other than that of the adoption—in pursuance of a law passed in the Legislature in 1866—of certain regulations relative to sale of fireworks in the city, the law giving the Board power to issue permits for that purpose. The regulations, as promulgated, are, that—prose. The regulations, as promulgated, are, that—fireworks, consisting of Chinese crackers, rockets, blue lights, candles, solved pots, lance wheels and other works of brilliant colored fixes may be kept upon sale intervening the 10th day of June and the 10th day of July in each year, provided the quantity kept upon sale in any one building shall not exceed in value at any one time the sum of one thousand dullars, and not otherwise.

Dealers to obtain permits must stain at the time of the application, first, the name of the applicant; second, the location of the premises where the networks are to be kept, third, the quantity and description of freeworks increaded to be a constructed to be a sum of the provided that the sum of the application, first, the name of the application and the provided to be a sum of any first in the place where such firstworks are kept, and must protect all lights therein with glass coverings or globes, and must place conspicuously upon and premises a sign or placard in the words, "Fireworks. No Smoking Allowed."

Dealers shall not expose for sale in front or outside of said ursmisses, per within two feet of the front line of said

sign or placard in the words, "Fireworks. No Smoking Allowed,"

Dealers shall not expose for sale in front or outside of
said premises, nor within two feet of the front inte of said
premises, in any window or doorway, any fireworks containing powder, or other explosive material, excepting fire
crackers or torpedoes.

No fireworks, excepting fire crackers and torpedoes, shall
be exposed for sale upon any sidewalk, street, or other publie place within said city.

The permiss cost nothing, and every dealer can obtain
a permis by pleaging to comply with the regulations
presented by the Beard. Nine hundred permits were
granted last year, and it is expected that the number
for the present year will be much larger. Any person
violating the law will be flued 650, and the Beard is
authorized to receive all upwares at their missaure.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The officers of Le Jean Bart, the French man-of-war now lying in this port, gave a grand entertainment yesterday lying in this port, gave a grand entertainment yesterday to many of our prominent citizens in return for the civilities extended them. The French Consul, a large number of our most wealthy merchants and several ladies participated in the file. The vessel was tastefully decorated and the quarter deck was transformed into an immense tent covered with flags, under which the guests, tripping time to the music of an excellent orchestra, enjoyed themselves in dancing to their hearts' content. A superb repast was also set out in the main saloun, to which ample justice was done by the convivial throng, who kept up the pleasures of the occasion till late in the evening. The Jean Bart is a fine specimen of French naval architecture, mounting thirly-two heavy guns and has a crew of five handred men. She has on board ninety-six midshipmen et the French naval academies, who are now serving their first year of actual seafaring life.

The NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISASLED VOLDENESS.

THE NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUMTEER SOLear Columbus, Ohio, or into either of its brane near Columbus, Ohio, or into either of its branches as augusta, Me., or Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The requisites for obtaining the benefits of the Asylum are:—An honorable discharge from the volunteer service, and dischill the wounds received, or sickness contracted in the line of duty. These asylums are intended to be neither hospitals nor almshouses, but homes where subsistence, care, education, religious instruction and employment are provided by Congress, to be paid for from the foreitures and fines of descriers from the army, bounty jumpers, &c.

New York and Counties Liquos Dealess' Association. Lest night a rather numerous menting was held

riox.—Last night a rather numerous meeting was held at the Masonic Hall, East Fourteenth street, Mr. W. P. Kirk in the chair, to take into consideration the present position of the trade in connection with the Excise law; the meeting came to a resolution to exclude the public press from their deliberations.

PUBLIC SCHOOL APPAIRS. -- Andrew Mills, the repres wards, recently presented a number of silver medale to the more meritorious young lady pupils for superior literary productions. Mr. Mills has been in the habit of distributing these rewards of merit from time to time, and it has already furnished evidence of its practica-bility and usefulness, by the high and growing qualifica-tions of the female pupils in the schools under his su-pervision.

JOHN D. OTIWELL .- A few days ago a newspaper per sonal notice appeared, in which Mr. J. D. Otiwell was requested to send his address to his distressed wife in Troy, N Y. The notice was evidently written with a

PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT,-A man named Matthew Kiern was found yesterday afternoon prostrated by the heat, at the corner of Wall and Water streets. He was neensible at the time, and after being attended by Po-ice Surgeon Andrews, was removed to the Bellevi a Hospital, where he now lies in a serious condition.

FRATERNIZATION OF FIREMEN, -Yesterday the firemen of Philadelphia paid a fraternal visit to the fire guard of New York, who turned out in a strong force of some one hundred men from the different Metropolitan stations, under Chief Engineer Kingsland, to meet them on their arrival by the Jersey City ferry at the foot of Desbrosses street, at about one o'clock, when the combined companies formed into line and paraded up Broadway to the City Hall, followed by the Philadelphia company, Hope Engine and Hose Carriage No. 17, drawn by two splendid grays. The cortege was preceded by the band of the Sixteenth regiment, headed by the President of the Hope company, Mr. A. Bamber, and Marshals Hale, Dole and Park. A large concourse of persons witnessed the procession, which, after the customary interchange of courtestes, returned to pier No. 39 North river, where, at about five o'clock, they took steam on board the City of Lawrence for Boston, or route to join in the celebration of the anniversary of the over-memorable battle of Buaker Hill on the 17th.

Paingul Accident.—James H. Groves, while at work of Philadelphia paid a fraternal visit to the fire guard of

PAINFUL ACCIDENT. -James H. Groves, while at work

PAINTL ACCIDENT.—James H. Groves, while at work yesterday in the Dry Dock Rolling Mill in East Tenthstreet, had one of his hands caught in the machinery, and before assistance could be rendered had it actually torn from his arm. He was immediately conveyed by some of his co-laborers and one of the Sinth precinct police to the New York Hospital.

A Man Severelly Bratzer.—Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, a dispute took place between a laborer named William Sharkey and a man said to be named John Healey, of Staten Island, in the hallway of the building No. 34 Old slip. A row ensued, during which, it is alleged, that Heaty beat Sharkey in a brutal manner about the head, and thereafter escaped from the place before the police could be notified or anybody could effect his arrest. The injured man was attended by police surgeon Andrews, who dressed his wounds, after which he was removed to his residence at No. 40 Cherry street. Fortunately his injuries are not of a serious nature. Information of the affair having been lodged at the First precinct station house, in New street, two onlicers were immediately despatched to Staten Island to arrest the alleged assailant, who will in all probability be secured.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, Presient Schultz in the chair. The following weekly report of the Sanitary Superin

tendent was received, read and ordered on file:-OFFICE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT,

OPPICE SANTARY SUPREINTENDERT,
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
NEW YORK, June 13, 1867.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF
HEALTH:—
SRE—I beg respectfully to report that during the past
week the sanitary inspectors of the cities of New York
and Brooklyn have inspected the following premises,
viz:—162 tenement houses, 55 private dwellings, 31
boarding houses, 10 manufactories, 18 workshops, 25
horse stables, 6 cow stables, 7 private markets, 57
slaughter houses, 77 sunken and vacant lots, 21 yards,
courts and areas, 12 cellars and basements, 10 custerns
and cesspools, 20 waste pipes and drains, 174 privies, 43
streets and culverts, 3 guiters, 2 dangerous buildings, 2
hotels, 1 distillery.

In the course of their inspections they discovered and
have reported upon the following causes of complaint:—
46 tenement houses, 8 private dwellings, 1 manufactory, 10 work-hops and stores, 1 asylum, 3 horse stables, 1
cow stable, 34 sunken and vacant lots, 7 yards, courts,
4c., 12 cellars and basements, 2 cisterns and cesspools,
12 waste pipes and drains, 42 full and otherwise privies,
8 streets and gutters—106 violations of code. The following reports have been received:—Whole number,
516; positive, 446; general, 23; negative, 47. Found
correct, 504: returned for correction, 12. Whole number
of reports forwarded, 47.

The inspecting officers have reinspected 187 buildings
or premises regarding which special orders under the
first clause of the fourteenth section of the Health law
had previously been served. Their report show that 33
have been compiled with.

Captain Lord, of the Sanitary police, returns 903 orders
for the abatement of nuisances served since lest report, 549 orders proviously served have been compiled
with and 114 not compiled with.

Major Boswortts, of the Compilant office, returns 903 orders
for investigation and report. During the past
week the practusing physicians of this city have reported
to this office 259 cases of infections and contagious dis-

Typhoid fever
Scarlet fever
Diphtheria
Varioloid.

The Board of Excise held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, President schultz in the chair. Six persons were tried for alleged violation of the conditions of their liceuse, or the provisions of the Excise law, but no license was revoked.

no license was revoked.

Among those tried was the proprietor of a place called the "Shakespeare," on Broadway, near Nineteenth street. It was charged by a sergeant of police, who entered the place one night in citizen's clothes, that the proprietor, Mr. King, had lost a bottle of wine in a wager concerning some disputed point, and that a hoy serving in the place took the bottle of wine out of the covered bar after twelve o'clock at night into a ude room when several persons were assembled to reduce it to emptines. A host of winness—merchants and clerks—were called for the defence, and the contest between the counsel of the Board and the counsel for the defendant was very warm. The defendant finally gained his case.

The Board has extended ine "day of grace" of all liquor dealers who have not as ynt renewed their expired licenses to the 20th inst., after which date all those whe have not obtained licenses for the ensuing excess year shall be obliged to close up their places.

Several gentiemen from the town of Newtown, L. L. called on the Board and complained that over fourteen slay without licenses, much to the disgust of those who were licensed.

The following resolution was then adopted:—

Resolved, That the attorney be authorized to commence

Resolved. That the attorney be authorized to commence units in the name of the Board against any uniformed, any non for riolating the Exche law, in cases where satisfactioned or the same of such violation is furnished, and that he report to this Board at the meeting succeeding the commissionement of the suit the names of the persons sued, and that he report the result of such suits.